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S. R. A.—Fed. Hort. Bd. 22. Issued December 23, 1915.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON; GEO. B. SUDWORTH; W. D. HUNTER; KARL F. KELLERMAN. R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOVEMBER, 1915.

FORMS FOR APPLICATION AND FOR LICENSE AUTHORIZING BROKER TO PURCHASE IMPORTED COTTON.

The forms entitled "Application for License Authorizing Use of Imported Cotton" and "License Authorizing Cotton Mills to Use Imported Cotton" were originally issued under the impression that practically all cotton imported was at once distributed by the importer or permittee to the actual users of the cotton. It has since developed that a considerable proportion of such cotton is stored by the importers for indefinite periods, and that cotton is frequently sold to other brokers and dealers in foreign cotton either for immediate delivery to consumers or to be held in storage. It has, therefore, been found necessary to issue another form of license authorizing brokers to purchase foreign cotton for immediate distribution to licensees or to store such cotton in licensed warehouses.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE AUTHORIZING BROKER TO PURCHASE IMPORTED COTTON.

....., 191 .

To the FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD, *Washington, D. C.*

SIRS: A license is requested for the purchase of imported lint cotton during the period ....., 191.., to June 30, 191.., under the conditions of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States, with which conditions the undersigned agrees fully to comply.

Name and address of person for whom license is intended.....

.....

It is understood that such license, if issued, will not authorize the use of foreign cotton, or its storage, except in a licensed warehouse.

Very respectfully,

.....
(Name of applicant.)

.....
(Address.)

LICENSE AUTHORIZING BROKER TO PURCHASE IMPORTED COTTON.

.....,191 .

Valid ....., 191.., to June 30, 191...

.....

.....

.....

You are hereby authorized to purchase imported cotton lint subject to all the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States and amendments thereto. This license does not authorize the use of foreign cotton, or its storage, except in a licensed warehouse.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Countersigned:

.....
(Chairman of board.)

.....
(Permit clerk.)

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE SCREENING AND SAFEGUARDING OF WAREHOUSES AND ROOMS IN WHICH COTTON IS HANDLED IN THE PROCESS OF OPENING AND CLEANING.

November 15, 1915.

DEAR SIRS: Regulation 10 requires that all persons using or engaged in the manufacture of imported cottons shall store such cotton in insect-proof, screened warehouses pending its use; shall screen and safeguard the rooms in which the cotton is handled in the process of cleaning; and shall observe such other measures as may be prescribed by the inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board to prevent the spread of infection to other cotton, including the burning of picker waste and fumigation of storage places and handling rooms or buildings.

A special letter of instructions (HB 17–15) was issued under date of October 15 in relation to the burning of picker waste. The following instructions apply particularly to the screening of warehouses and operating rooms:

Such screening will not be required of windows which are merely for lighting and are so built in that they are not intended to be and can not be opened. Sash or sliding windows of the ordinary type and French and hinged windows or other windows constructed to be opened, if not screened, must be securely nailed or screwed fast or otherwise securely fastened, and, if required by the inspector, sealed.

It is required that warehouse and mill doors involved shall be kept closed, except when necessarily opened for the entrance or removal of cotton or the passage of workmen, and suitable notices calling attention to this requirement shall be conspicuously posted on such doors. Wherever practicable, the installation of self-closing devices for such doors will be required.

The fumigation of storage places and handling rooms and buildings will not be ordinarily required, except when conditions render such fumigation necessary; as, for example, on the discovery of living pink boll worm moths in such buildings and rooms. Such fumigation when required shall be conducted under the direction of an inspector of this department.

The conditions outlined in regulation 10, and more fully explained in this letter, must be met before a license can be issued authorizing the use of imported cotton. Failure on the part of any licensee to complete and maintain, in good condition, the safeguards provided for in regulation 10 may result in the revocation of his license.

Yours very truly.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

SAFEGUARDING OF FOREIGN COTTON IN STORAGE AND PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE TO BE ENFORCED.

November 16, 1915.

DEAR SIRS: The forms for application for license authorizing the use of imported cotton and for the license authorizing such use were drawn to permit the securing of licenses prior to July 1, 1915, when the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States became effective. This advance issue of licenses was made merely for the convenience of users of such cotton, so as to avoid any break in the traffic in and utilization of foreign cottons. It was anticipated that all such licensees would promptly comply with the conditions outlined in regulation 10, and such compliance has, in the main, been made.

Subsequent to September 1, 1915, no licenses have been issued except to persons who have represented that they have made complete compliance with the conditions of regulation 10. In case of licenses issued prior to September 1, ample time has now been given for the completion of changes and installations necessitated by regulation 10, and hereafter, therefore, if on inspection of the premises of any licensee it develops that substantial compliance has not been made with the requirements of the regulations, the license of such person may be promptly canceled.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

BH 22–15.

ENTRY OF FOREIGN LINT COTTON THROUGH THE MAILS PROHIBITED.

November 30, 1915.

DEAR SIRS: The danger of introducing the pink boll worm and other cotton insects in mail shipments of samples of foreign cotton was early recognized, and, following the promulgation by this department of the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton lint into the United States (Apr. 27, 1915), the Post Office Department was requested to supplement these rules and regulations by the issuance of an order prohibiting the importation of cotton lint through the mails. Such order was issued by Hon. Joseph Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster General, July 6, 1915, and sent to all postmasters in the United States. At the same time the necessary information respecting this prohibition was also communicated to the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, for notification to the countries comprising the Postal Union. The Post Office order referred to reads as follows:

In view of orders dated April 27 and June 22, 1915, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, cotton lint is prohibited importation in the mails from any foreign country except the Mexican States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and Lower California, effective July 1, 1915. The notice on pages 129 and 130 of the Postal Guide for July, 1914, and subsequent notices, are modified accordingly.

Postmasters and other postal officials are instructed to give careful attention and the widest possible publicity to the foregoing and to cause to be returned to origin immediately all mail importations of the product mentioned except such as originate in the Mexican States indicated above and except also such importations as are ordered by or intended for and addressed to the "Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," which should be allowed to go forward to addressees in the regular course.

It is apparent that certain cotton importers, and foreign postmasters as well, are not aware of this post-office order, since it has recently come to our attention that samples of foreign cotton are still being received by mail. This letter is, therefore, being sent to all importers to warn them that this practice is in violation of the post-

office order and must be discontinued. That importers may not experience the disappointment and delay which the return of mail shipments of cotton samples will entail, all importers are respectfully requested to acquaint their foreign shippers at once with this post-office order, and to warn them not to make any further mail sendings.

Cotton samples which have been imported by freight or express, in compliance with the regulations issued by this department, may, after disinfection by representatives of this board, be distributed, without any restriction whatever, by mail to prospective purchasers, whether licensed or unlicensed.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

HB 25–15

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